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ABSTRACT

One of a series of activity guides designed to aid teachers in developing the thinking skills of intermediate grade students, this publication offers a variety of learning activities and resource materials. The activities and resources include: a calendar which lists important days and birthdays in December, January, and February; poems; word puzzles and other puzzles; language arts activities; art activities; science activities; mathematics activities; activities to develop skills in the team sports of volleyball and basketball; and activities to develop an understanding of occupational clusters. Several of the activities are related to the winter months or to Texas, Alaska, and Arizona (the "states of the month"). An index lists the activities in four categories related to thinking skills from Guilford's Structure of the Intellect model: cognition, memory, convergent production, and divergent production. (DC)

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

PS 013663

TO: Administrators, Teachers, and Instructional Aides

FROM: Division of Curricular Services

SUBJECT: Kern Education Resource Network - Instructional Materials Preparation Laboratory Workshops

K.E.R.N. is a reality. Phase I will begin by implementation of the Instructional Materials Preparation Laboratory Workshops. These workshops and materials are being offered to allow participants the opportunity to develop new classroom instructional materials in the areas of reading, math, career education, history/social science, and language arts.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS PREPARATION LABORATORY WORKSHOPS

1981 DATES: Saturday, September 19, 1981
Saturday, October 17, 1981
Saturday, November 21, 1981
Saturday, December 5, 1981 (tentative)

9 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Board Room of the Kern County Superintendent of Schools Office, 5801 Sundale Avenue, Bakersfield, California.

1982 DATES: Saturday, January 16, 1982
Saturday, February 20, 1982
Saturday, March 20, 1982
Saturday, April 17, 1982

9 a.m. to 2 p.m. at K.E.R.N (location to be announced later)

A LAEORATORY USAGE FEE TO COVER CONSTRUCTION COSTS IS REQUIRED:

$5.00 for three (3) hours
$8.00 for up to eight (8) hours
12¢ per foot for laminating services and mailing to your school site when necessary
7¢ per photo copy

Activities are printed on cardstock and packaged for easy assembly. All materials for construction and laminating will be provided.

If you have any questions regarding these workshops please contact:

Roberta Faeth-Goodman, Coordinator - Instructional Materials
834-3700 ext. 285

Alma Swiers, Director of Curricular Services
834-3700 ext. 268

Nancy Comstock, Reading Consultant
834-3700 ext. 267

INTERMEDIATE CLASSROOM IDEAS
is compiled by:
DIVISION OF CURRICULAR SERVICES

Additional copies are available. They may be picked up at the Instructional Resources Center, 5801 Sundale Avenue, Bakersfiled, CA, at a cost of $2.00 per issue.

Winter

Word Search

B	P	J	H	O	U	X	E	C	D	W	N	C
N	R	L	A	S	P	O	S	A	D	A	S	H
T	L	M	N	N	D	J	E	B	Z	S	V	R
C	I	E	U	Q	U	I	G	I	C	H	O	I
M	N	N	K	A	I	A	T	N	A	I	R	S
L	C	O	K	B	C	S	R	L	T	N	A	T
E	O	R	A	X	F	A	A	Y	N	G	E	M
D	L	A	H	T	X	W	E	H	E	T	Y	A
I	N	H	S	G	N	Y	H	T	D	O	W	S
E	F	L	V	A	L	E	N	T	I	N	E	K
R	E	V	I	W	L	R	S	J	S	Y	N	K
D	E	C	E	M	B	E	R	E	E	N	Z	F
P	S	U	F	E	B	R	U	A	R	Y	O	Q
Z	M	G	S	E	I	T	R	A	P	P	H	W

WORD LIST

December
Hannukah
menorah
dreidel
Christmas
presents
parties
Las Posadas
January
New Year
snow
ice
sled
February
Valentine
heart
Lincoln
cabin
Washington
president

3	Planet, URANUS, discovered (1781)
4	Mexico: DAY OF THE ARTISANS
5	INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS WORKSHOP: Kern County Superintendent of Schools Office, 9:00-2:00
	MARTIN VAN BUREN - birthday (1782)
6	ST. NICHOLAS DAY (Netherlands)
7	Anniversary of the bombing of PEARL HARBOR
10	HUMAN RIGHTS DAY
12	Independence Day in KENYA
	Mexico: GUADALUPE DAY
13	MARY TODD LINCOLN - birthday (1818)
14	SOUTH POLE discovered (1911)
■ 16-24	LAS POSADAS celebration
■ 21	Jewish Holiday: HANUKKAH begins
■	FIRST DAY OF WINTER
22	ARBOR DAY
■ 25	CHRISTMAS DAY!
27	LOUIS PASTEUR - birthday (1822)
28	WOODROW WILSON - birthday (1856)
■ 29	TEXAS ADMISSION DAY (1856)

On Hanukkah

Watch the pancakes bubbling, sizzling,
browning 'til they're done;
Fetch the brass menorah, polished
brightly as the sun;
Choose the gaily colored candles,
light them one by one;
Then search the house for hidden
presents.
Hanukkah is fun!

LOS DULCES

Each new player's blindfolded
With a hanky, green or red,
And twirled around whirled about
While friends all clap and jump
and shout.
A special stick is used to bat
The place where our piñata's at,
Until one niño wins the thrill
Of letting lots of goodies spill
Onto the ground when he strikes
just right
The pretty piñata with all his might.
We rush to the spot and gather quick
Fruits and sweets let loose by the
stick.
Los dulces, los dulces!

Christmastime

At Christmastime I like to see
The packages beneath the tree,
The holly berries gleaming bright,
And candles glowing in the night.

I like the smell of spruce and pine,
And cookies with a wreath design,
And fireplace smoke that drifts and curls
While carols pour from boys and girls.

I like the snow that powders down,
And bells that peal across the town,
And window decorations gay,
And Baby Jesus in the hay.

And cards are nice that deck the wall,
But what I like the best of all
Are happy faces people wear
And happy feelings everywhere.

5

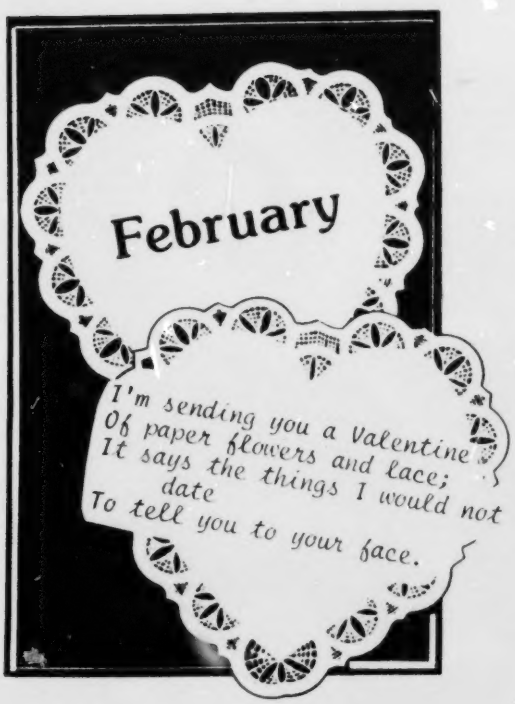
January

■ 1	NEW YEAR'S DAY!
■ 3	ALASKA ADMISSION DAY (1959)
6	CARL SANDBURG - birthday (1878)
7	MIGUEL HIDALGO, father of the Mexican Independence - birthday (1753)
9	First U.S. Balloon Flight (1793)
11	ALEXANDER HAMILTON - birthday (1755)
15	MARTIN LUTHER KING - birthday (1929)
16	INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS WORKSHOP: 9:00-2:00, Location to be announced
17	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN - birthday (1706)
18	DANIEL WEBSTER - birthday (1782)
19	ROBERT E. LEE - birthday (1807)
24	California GOLD DISCOVERY DAY (1848)
■ 25	Chinese New Year
27	WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART - birthday (1756)
30	FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT - birthday (1882)

Outside the Door

Outside the door the bare tree stands,
And catches snowflakes in its hands,
And holds them well and holds them high,
Until a puffing wind comes by.

■ Activities for these special days are included in this issue.



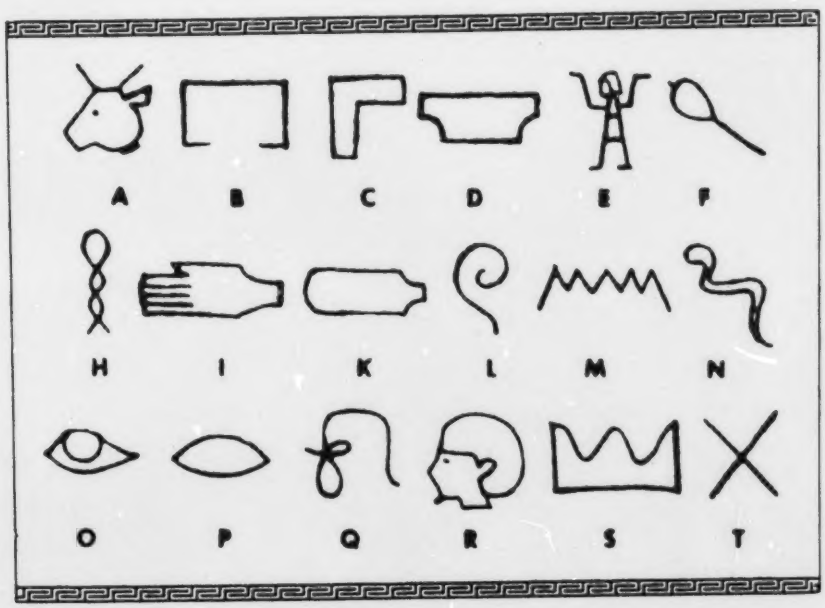
Afro-American History Month
American Heart Month
National Children's Dental Health Month

2	GROUND HOG DAY
6	RONALD REAGAN - birthday (1894)
7	CHARLES DICKENS - birthday (1812)
8	JULES VERNE - birthday (1828)
■ 8-14	BLACK HISTORY WEEK
11	THOMAS EDISON - birthday (1847)
■ 12	ABRAHAM LINCOLN - birthday (1809)
14	VALENTINE'S DAY
■	ARIZONA ADMISSION DAY (1912)
15	SUSAN B. ANTHONY - birthday (1820)
20	INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS WORKSHOP: 9:00-2:00, Location to be announced
21	CESAR CHAVEZ - birthday (1927)
■ 22	GEORGE WASHINGTON - birthday (1732)
24	Mexico: FLAG DAY
26	WILLIAM ("Buffalo Bill") CODY - birthday (1846)

Christmas on the Nile

The ancient Egyptians sent messages to each other in pictures called *hieroglyphics*. Say: hy-ro-GLIF-icks.

Notice that there are no pictures for G, J, U, V, W, X, and Z.



Use hieroglyphics to write a Christmas message. Make your own Egyptian Christmas cards! Use our alphabet when you need a letter not pictured above.

Try these greetings: *Merry Christmas, Happy New Year, Seasons Greetings, Feliz Navidad...*
Then try some of your own. Decorate your cards to match the Egyptian theme.

RESOLUTION WRITING

Many years ago, the people of England cleaned their chimneys on New Year's Day. This custom was supposed to bring good luck. Today, we try to make the new year better than the last by resolving to 'clean up our lives.' Your students may want to write resolutions incorporating, but not restricted, to the following ideas:

* *A resolution you want to make.*
* *A resolution you must make.*
* *A resolution you would like your parents to make.*
* *A resolution you would like your teacher to make.*
* *A resolution you would like the President of the United States to make.*

A YEAR HAS PASSED! It is now January 1, 1983. Take each of your 1982 resolutions and tell (write) how they turned out! Did you keep them? Or not? What were some experiences you had while trying to keep your resolutions? Was your resolution a good idea or not? What were some consequences of making your resolution?

FAMOUS RESOLUTIONS

Have the students choose a famous person (real or fictional) and make a New Year's resolution for him/her that might have changed (or could change) the whole course of that person's life (or the history of the world!) Suggestions for starters might be:

Napoleon	George Washington
Babe Ruth	Richard Nixon
Nancy Drew	Alice in Wonderland
Martin Luther King	
Florence Nightengale	
Casey Jones	Christopher Columbus
Tom Sawyer	Alexander Hamilton

Adapted from "The Magic of Motivation," Panama Union School District Curriculum Lab, 1980.

1982 - Year of the Dog

S B U S E I T T O C S A Q H
C P A P I L L O N C V X E D
H R T O D C H I H U A H U A
N G B O X E R N E I L L O C
A R D D S P A N I E L K E H
U E O L H U S K Y C Z W N S
Z T B E Z L C D R E H P A H
E T E R R I E R K Y I O D U
R E R E T R I E V E R N W N
O S M F B L O O D H O U N D
B E A G L E L K H O U N D M
L M N P E K I N G E S E K R

Word List

BOXER
DANE
COLLIE
SCHNAUZER
ELKHOUND
HUSKY
POODLE
BEAGLE
PEKINGESE
RETRIEVER

DACHSHUND
SPANIEL
BLOODHOUND
TERRIER
SCOTTIE
SETTER
CHIHUAHUA
PAPILLON
DOBERMAN
CHOW

Chinese New Year - January 25, 1982

9

The words of Mr. Lincoln

LINCOLN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS - On leaving Springfield, Illinois, Monday, February 11, 1861, to go to Washington to be inaugurated as president.

FRIENDS: No one who has never been placed in a like position, can understand my feeling at this hour, nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting.

For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here I have lived from my youth until now I am an old man. Here the most sacred ties of earth were assumed; here all my children were born; and here one of them lies buried.

To you, dear friends, I owe all that I have, all that I am. All the strange checkered past seems to crowd now upon my mind. Today I leave you. I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon General Washington.

Unless the Great God, who assisted him, shall be with and aid me, I must fail. But if the Omniscient Mind, and the same Almighty Arm, that directed and protected him shall guide and support me I shall not fail - I shall succeed.

Let us all pray that the God of our Fathers may not forsake us now. To Him I commend you all. Permit me to ask, that with equal sincerity and faith, you all will invoke His wisdom and guidance for me.

With these few words I must leave you - for how long I know not.

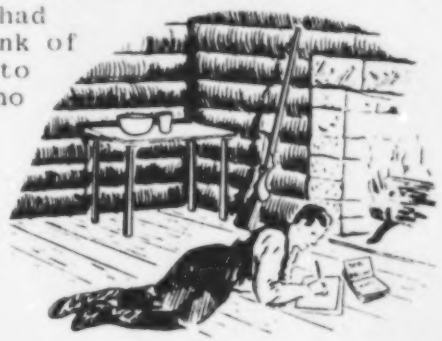
Friends, one and all, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell.

★ THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, January 1, 1863

★ "Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United
★ States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-
★ Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States...do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three...order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of states are, and henceforth shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons...

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE LOG CABIN

Abraham Lincoln, one of America's truly great men, was born in a log cabin near Hodgenville, Kentucky. This cabin was crudely constructed and offered inadequate shelter for the family of Thomas and Nancy Lincoln. It had been built by Thomas Lincoln near the bank of Knob Creek and was the first home known to Abraham Lincoln and his sister, Sarah, who was two years older than he.



Lincoln's father, always a restless man, decided to take his family to a new home in Indiana when Abe was only seven years old. Tom Lincoln had heard tales of this "far away country" and thought he could make a more comfortable living there.

The trip to Indiana in a covered wagon was a long and difficult adventure. The first Lincoln home in Indiana was what was called a "half-faced camp." This was built by selecting two straight, tall trees standing perhaps fifteen feet apart. These were trimmed and hewn to serve as corner posts. Three sides - east, west and north were filled with clay and a roof was made of sod and branches. A half-faced camp had no chimney but on the open side a huge fire was kept burning at all times, regardless of the weather, as a protection against prowling animals. In this crude shelter, the Lincoln family lived for a year while little Abe and his father cleared a patch for corn and worked on a more permanent log cabin.

When Thomas Lincoln's new log cabin had been completed it was far superior to the half-faced camp. Yet it was without windows, without a door and without a floor.

When little Abe went to bed, it was in the loft where he slept on a pile of leaves. It was not until after his Mother died and a new Mother came to the Lincoln home that the cabin was finally completed. Glass was put in the windows. A door was hung and a wood floor was laid. It was in this log cabin that Abraham Lincoln lived until he went to Illinois to become interested in politics as a first step toward the White House.

Name _____ Date _____

DIRECTIONS: Read the story, "Abraham Lincoln and the Log Cabin." Read each question below. Choose the one right answer to each question. Mark your choice by completely coloring in the circle in front if it. If you need to change an answer once it is marked, be certain to erase your old answer completely.

1. When Abraham Lincoln was seven years old he left

   ◯ Illinois.
   ◯ Kentucky.
   ◯ Indiana.

2. A "half-faced camp"

   ◯ was very comfortable.
   ◯ had a board roof.
   ◯ had no chimney.

3. Nancy Lincoln was Abe's

   ◯ sister.
   ◯ mother.
   ◯ step-mother.

4. The Lincoln family travelled to Indiana by

   ◯ covered wagon.
   ◯ horseback.
   ◯ train.

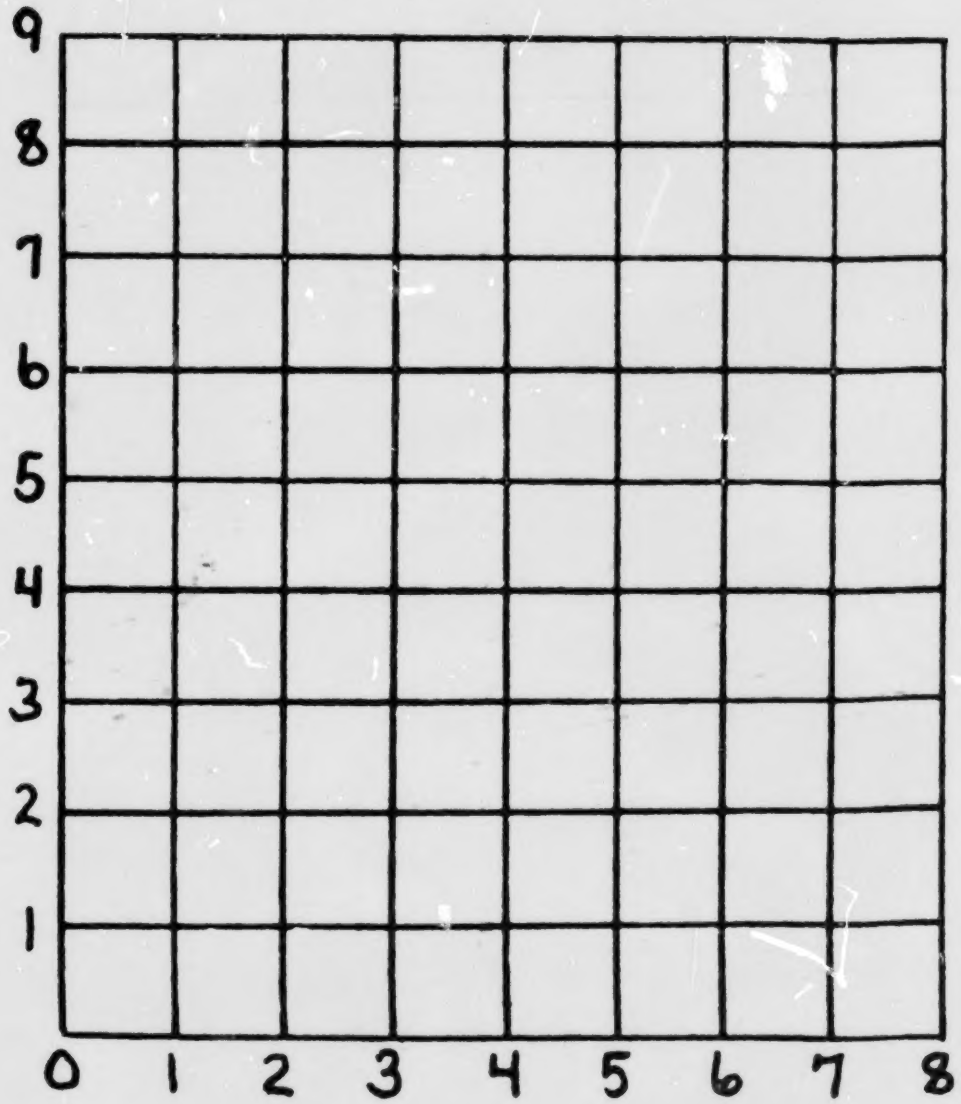
5. Trees that have been "hewn" have been

   ◯ painted.
   ◯ sawed.
   ◯ chopped.

6. When Lincoln became President

   ◯ his mother was not alive.
   ◯ he lived in a log cabin.
   ◯ he lived near Knob Creek.

Use this grid to enlarge the picture on the following page.



Graph & Grow

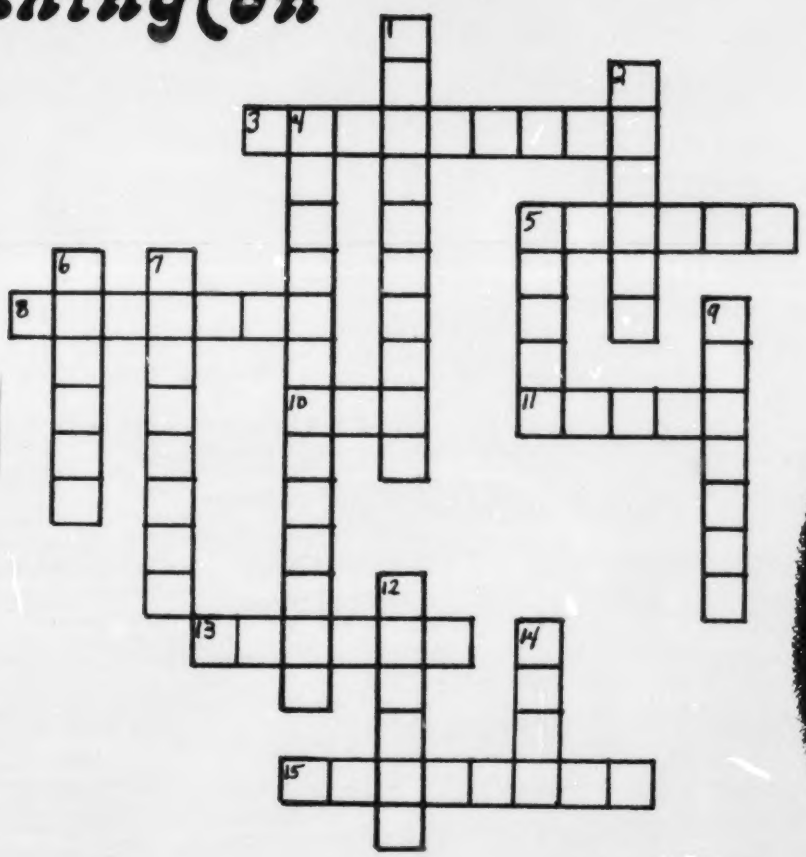
YOU CAN USE A GRAPH TO ENLARGE A DESIGN OR PATTERN. NOTICE THE PICTURE BELOW. TO COPY THE PICTURE INTO THE LARGER GRAPH ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE, FIRST FIND YOUR COORDINATES. FOR INSTANCE, IF YOU DECIDE TO START IN THE TOP ROW, YOU CAN SEE THAT THE FIRST THREE SPACES ARE EMPTY. THEN, IN SPACE 5, 2 ON THE LARGE GRAPH COPY THE EXACT LINES YOU SEE IN 5, 2 IN THE SMALL GRAPH.

IT MAY LOOK DIFFICULT TO YOU IF YOU JUST LOOK AT THE COMPLETED PICTURE, BUT IF YOU CAREFULLY COPY THE LINES, BOX BY BOX, YOU WILL END UP WITH A VERY NICE ENLARGEMENT.

IF YOU HAVE A DESIGN OR PATTERN YOU WOULD LIKE TO ENLARGE, FIRST DRAW A GRID OVER THE ORIGINAL OR A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL. BE SURE THE SPACES ARE ALL THE SAME SIZE AND ARE SQUARE.

DRAW ANOTHER GRID THE SIZE YOU WANT THE FINISHED DRAWING TO BE. BE SURE THERE ARE THE SAME AMOUNT OF SPACES IN IT AS IN THE ORIGINAL.

Washington



ACROSS:

3. He was our first _____.
5. Known as _____ of our country.
8. His rank in the army was _____.
10. Was born in seventeen-thirty-_____.
11. Presidential term was _____ years.
13. Married _____ Custis.
15. When a young boy, worked as a _____.

DOWN:

1. City named after him.
2. Helped to form the United _____.
4. Fought in the _____War.
5. Spent a cruel winter with his troops at Valley _____.
6. His home was Mount _____.
7. Birthday is in the month of _____.
9. His home was on the _____ River.
12. Chopped down a _____ tree when he was a boy.
14. Served as a general in the _____.

13 ORIGINAL COLONIES

List the 13 original colonies below. Then find them in the puzzle....

T U N E F F E R M O P N
U E E V S Y V S A A E A
C R W R T N I C S N N N
I I J U J L R V S I N I
T H E K A C G T A L S L
C S R R D D I C C O Y O
E P S O C N N A H R L R
N M E Y L A I I U A V A
N A Y W Y L A G S C A C
O H D E W Y P R E H N H
C W L N G R U O T T I T
D E L A W A R E T R A U
T N H U D M S G S O T O
R H O D E I S L A N D S

1. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 8. _____
3. _____ 9. _____
4. _____ 10. _____
5. _____ 11. _____
6. _____ 12. _____

13. _____

TEXAS

Capital _____ Statehood _____

Motto _____

Statebird _____ State tree _____

State flower _____

Manufacturing _____

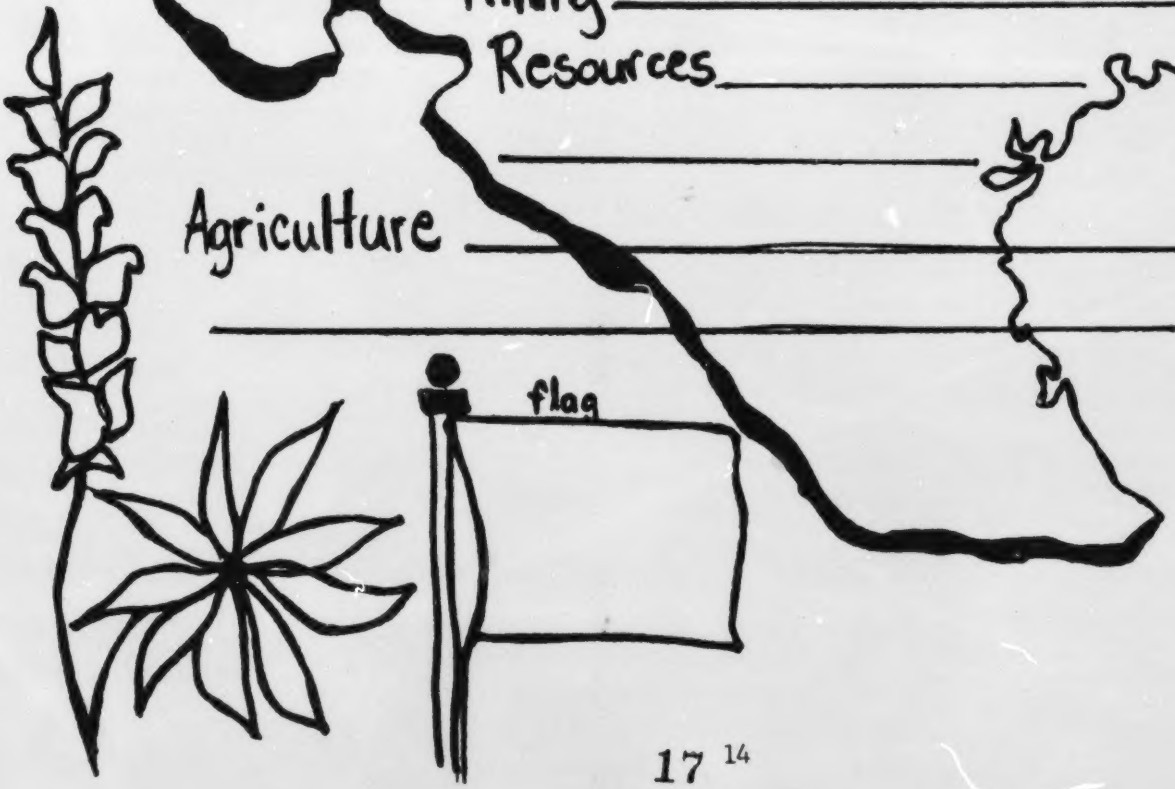
Mining _____

Resources _____

_____

Agriculture _____

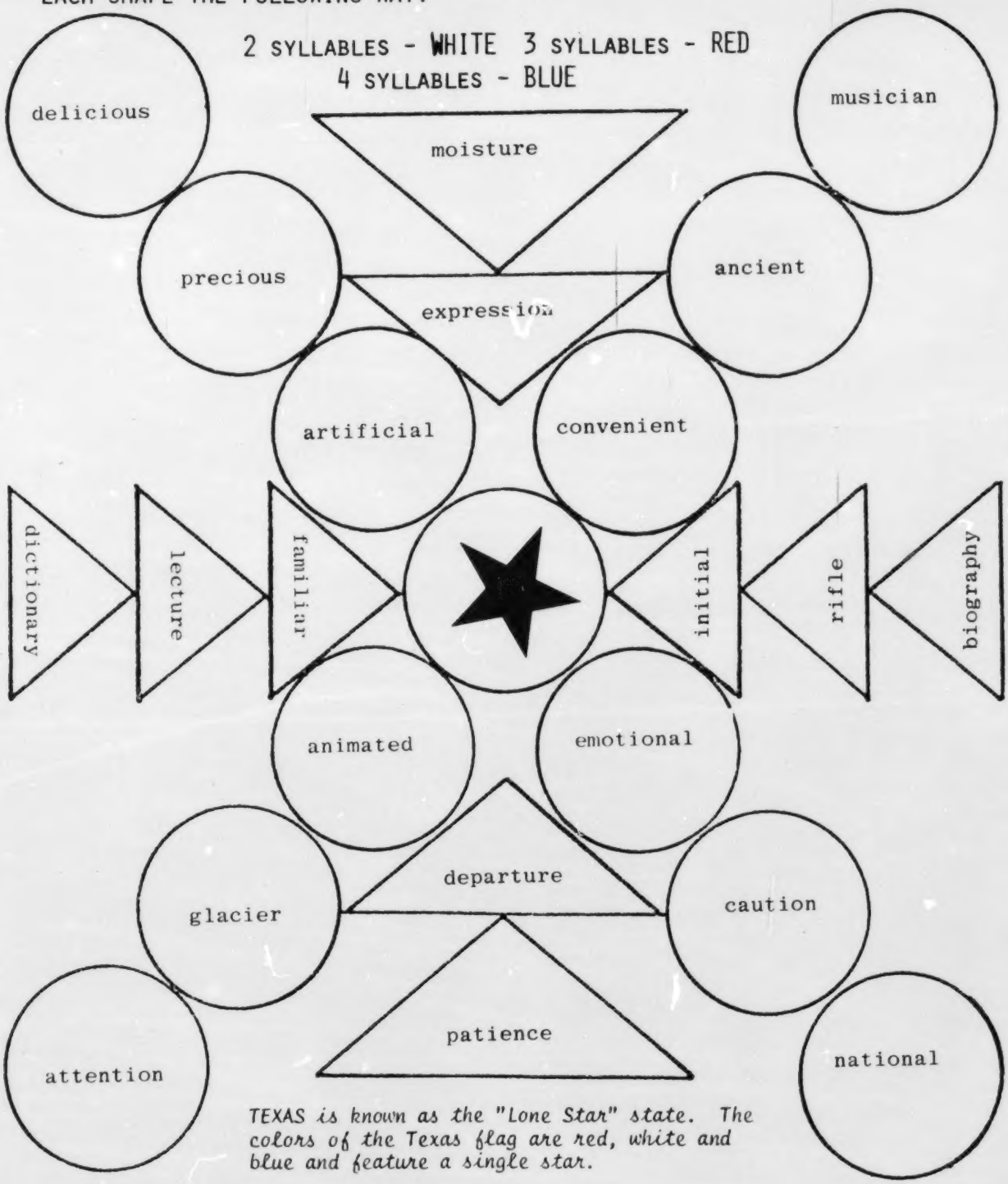
_____



"Lone Star" Syllables

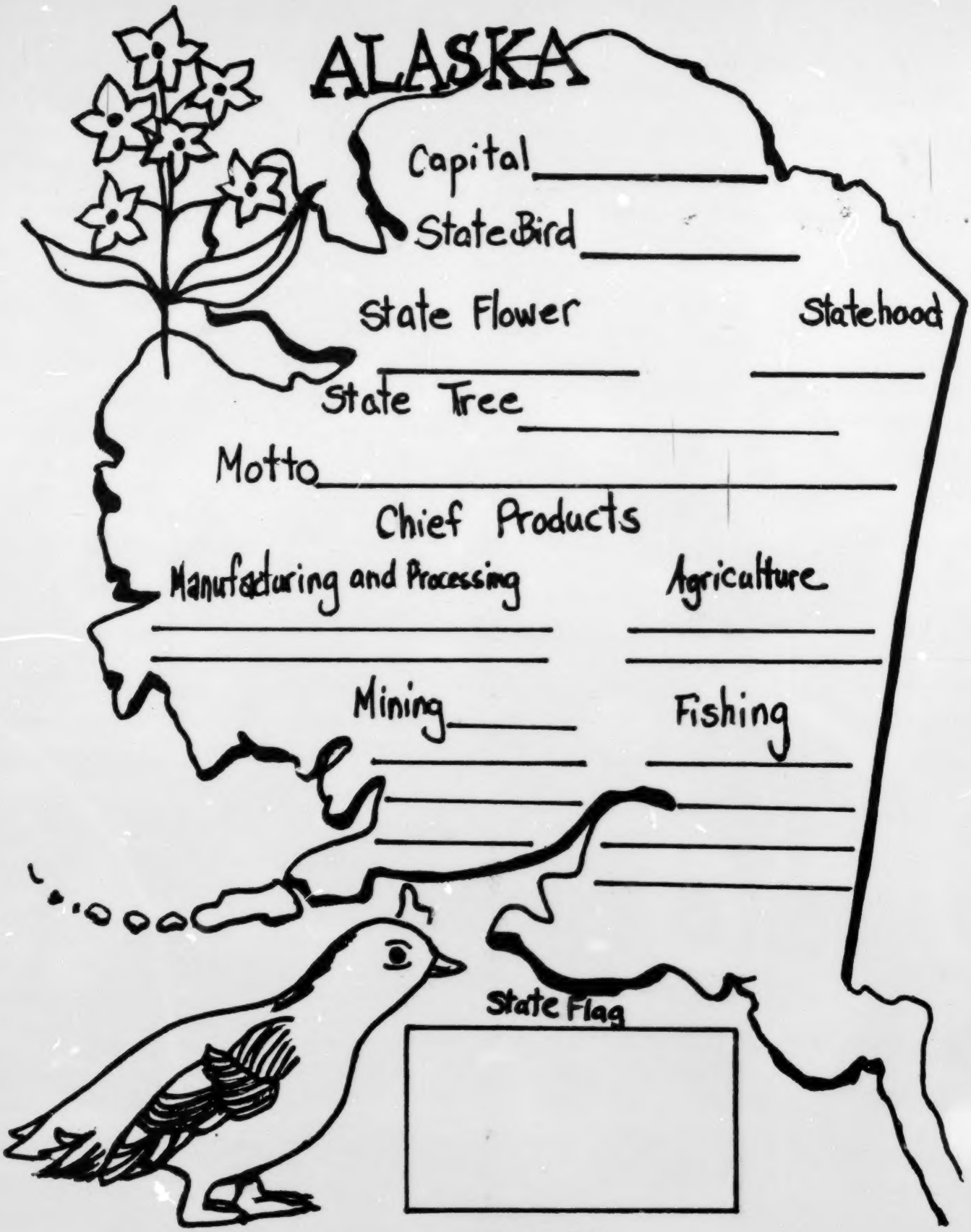
FIND OUT HOW MANY SYLLABLES THERE ARE IN EACH WORD BELOW. THEN COLOR EACH SHAPE THE FOLLOWING WAY:

2 SYLLABLES - WHITE 3 SYLLABLES - RED
4 SYLLABLES - BLUE



TEXAS is known as the "Lone Star" state. The colors of the Texas flag are red, white and blue and feature a single star.

ALASKA



Capital _____

State Bird _____

State Flower _____

Statehood _____

State Tree _____

Motto _____

Chief Products

Manufacturing and Processing

_____

_____

Agriculture

_____

_____

Mining

_____

_____

_____

Fishing

_____

_____

_____

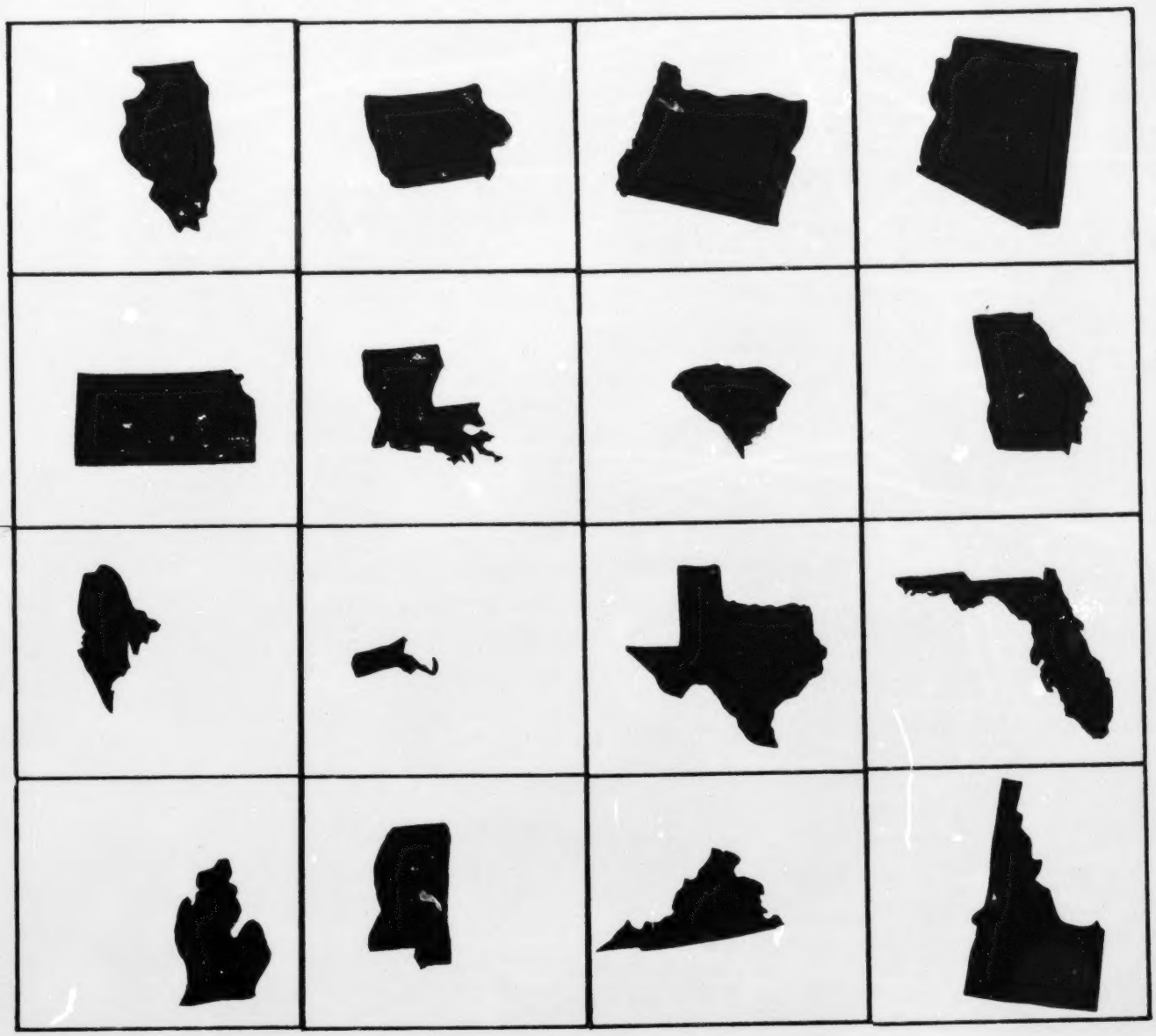
_____

State Flag

Shapies

It is easy to identify the state of Alaska by its shape. Many other states can be identified by their special shapes. See if you can name the states below by their outlines.

Extra: Find out the new U.S. Postal Service two-letter abbreviations for each state below.



ARIZONA

Capital _____

Statehood _____

Motto _____

_____

Chief Products

_____

_____

Agriculture

_____

_____

Manufacturing

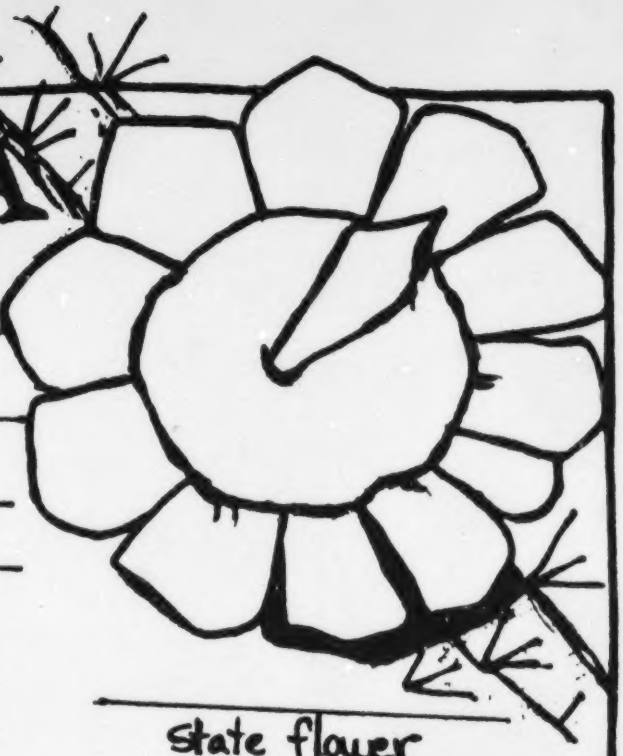
_____

_____

Mining

_____

_____



State flower

_____

State tree

_____

State flag

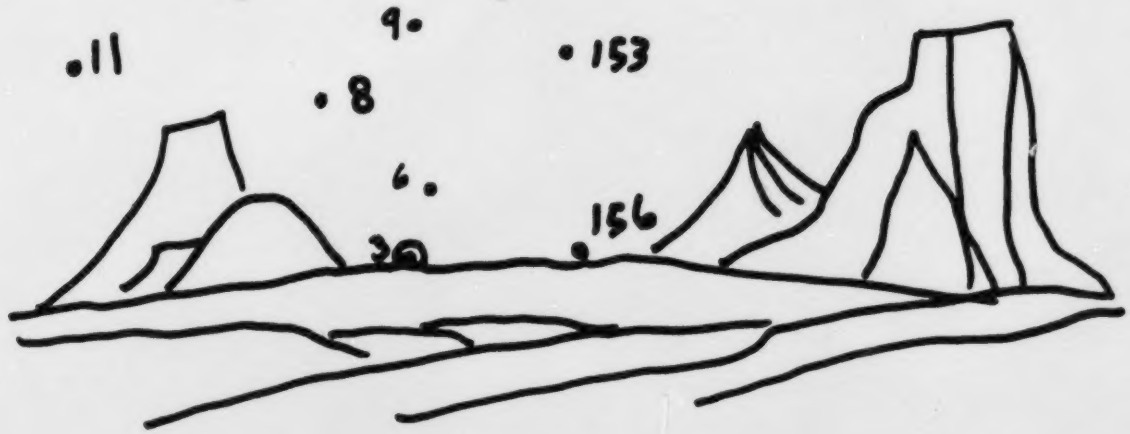
State bird

A Lonely Giant

Count by 3's to make this famous Arizona sight appear!

BEWARE! There are extra numbers to lead you astray!

Don't get lost in the desert.



Analogies

Analogies are pairs of words that have some relationship with each other. To complete the analogies below, choose the word from the Word List that will create the same relationship between the second pair of words as that which exists between the first pair.

EXAMPLE: OVEN is to HOT as REFRIGERATOR is to _____

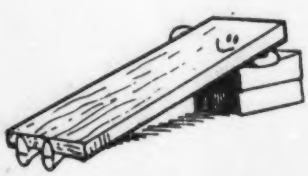
The answer is "cold" - The inside of an oven is HOT and the inside of a refrigerator is COLD.

Now, see if you can work the analogies below. *FOR EXTRA CHALLENGE: For each puzzle, write a sentence explaining the relationship between the pairs of words.*

1. BROOM is to SWEEP as KNIFE is to _____
2. TREE is to APPLE as HEN is to _____
3. LAMB is to SHEEP as BOY is to _____
4. COLD is to HOT as DRY is to _____
5. TIRE is to CAR as PAGE is to _____
6. HAT is to HEAD as SHOE is to _____
7. ARM is to BODY as BRANCH is to _____
8. CAR is to GARAGE as COW is to _____
9. NEEDLE is to THREAD as HAMMER is to _____
10. TREE is to FOREST as FLOCK is to _____

WORD LIST

HOUSE	NAIL	CUT	BOOK
BIRDS	SAW	TREE	DOG
FOOT	MAN	WET	ROOSTER
COLD	BARN	GIRL	EGG



ANSWERS: 1. cut, 2. egg, 3. man, 4. wet, 5. book, 6. foot, 7. tree, 8. barn, 9. nail, 10. birds.

Spotlight on Spelling

Some words are frequently misspelled. Correcting the spelling of these "demons" requires persistent effort on the part of the teachers and students. There are reasons for the persistence of their difficulty - and here are some of them.

1. Many words are misspelled because the children do not know or do not apply the rules that are workable; do not understand the use of the apostrophe; fail to capitalize properly; or do not have the linguistic knowledge they should have (for example, how compounds are formed.) Here are some words of this type that are frequently misspelled.

coming	its	Sunday	didn't	getting
that's	it's	don't	tried	I'll
sometimes	truly	writing	studying	I'm

2. Homonyms also often cause difficulty. For pupils to learn these requires that meanings be thoroughly taught and that visual images be gained. Spelling authorities disagree about whether homonyms should be taught together. It is suggested that for the first instruction they usually should not. However, since much review of them is necessary, they should be presented together in the review to emphasize the differences:

there	two	your	four	write
their	to	you're	for	right
they're	too			
know	buy	piece	some	our
no	by	peace	sum	are

3. Improper pronunciation is a frequent cause of errors. The following words are ones that are pronunciation and spelling problems for some children:

and	going	third	ask	today
Saturday	pretty	hundred	kept	been
library	desk	children	February	Arctic

4. Phoneme-grapheme irregularity often results in misspelling because of the misapplication of a generalization. Commonly written words that fall into this category include:

ache	believe	enough	thirty
across	birthday	friend	though
afraid	build	guess	thought
again	color	heard	tonight
among	could	one	very
answer	cousin	sure	were
beautiful	decide	the	when
because	does	they	women

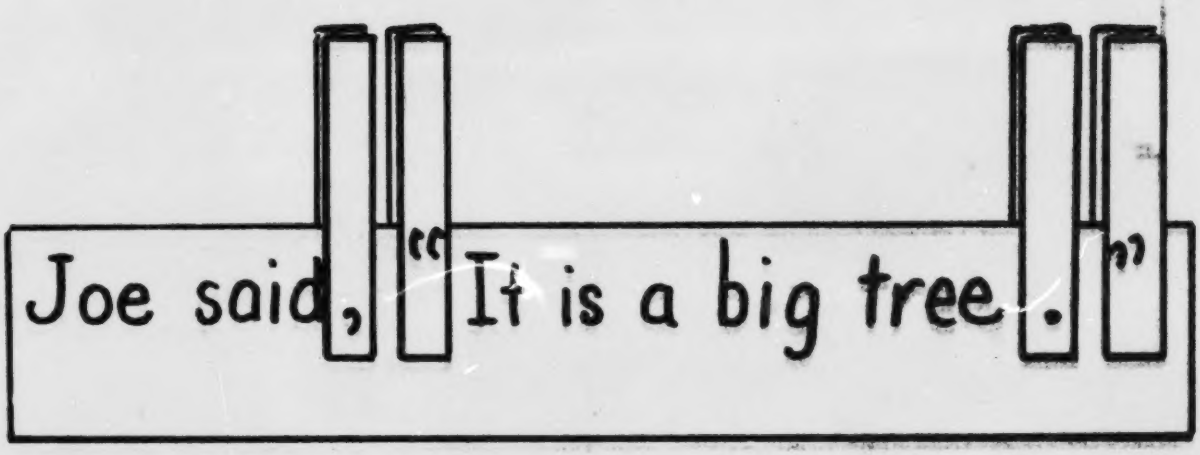
5. The following words are of particular importance. Elementary school children should be able to spell these words correctly, without hesitation, by the time they reach the fifth grade - or sooner!

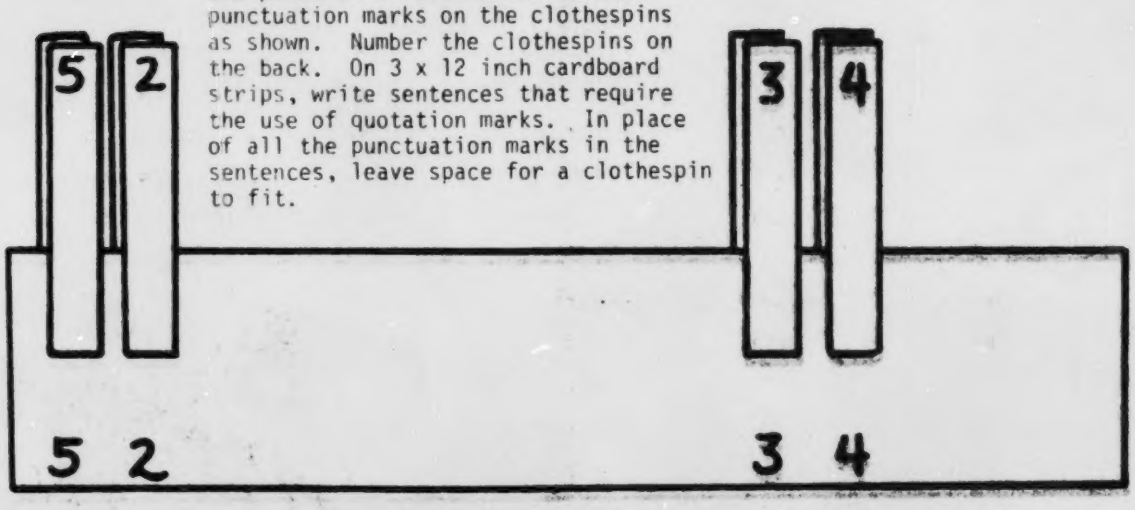
a	boy	don't	glad	into
about	boys	door	go	is
after	bring	down	going	it
again	brother		good	its
ago	but	each	got	
all	buy	eat	grade	just
along	by	end	great	
also		even	grow	know
always	call	every		
am	called		had	land
an	came	fall	hand	large
and	can	far	happy	last
another	car	fast	hard	let
any	cat	fat	has	letter
are	children	father	hat	like
around	close	feet	have	line
as	coat	few	he	little
asked	cold	find	hear	live
at	come	fire	heard	long
away	coming	first	help	look
	could	five	her	looked
baby	country	for	here	lost
back	cut	found	him	lot
bad		four	his	lots
ball	daddy	friend	hold	love
be	day	from	home	
because	days	fun	hope	made
bed	dear		hot	make
been	did	game	house	man
before	didn't	gave	how	many
best	do	get		may
better	does	getting	I	me
big	dog	girl	if	men
black	doing	girls	I'm	milk
book	doll	give	in	more

morning	play	soon	town	well
most	played	started	tree	went
mother	please	stay	two	were
much	pretty	stop		which
must	put	such	until	while
my		summer	up	white
	rain	sun	use	who
name	ran	sure		will
never	read		very	wish
new	red	take		with
next	rest	teacher	walk	work
nice	ride	tell	want	would
night	right	than	wanted	write
no	room	that	was	
not	run	the	water	year
now		their	way	years
	said	them	we	yes
of	same	then	week	yet
off	sat	there	what	you
old	saw	these	when	your
on	say	they	where	yours
once	school	thing		
one	see	things		
only	seen	think		
open	send	this		
or	she	thought		
order	should	three		
other	show	through		
our	side	time		
out	sister	to		
over	sleep	today		
	snow	told		
part	so	too		
people	some	took		
place	something	top		

* This list was compiled by the authors from various sources. Studies of basic words are summarized in J. Stephen Sherwin, *Four Problems in Teaching English: A Critique of Research* (Scranton, Pa.: International Textbook Company, 1969).

Punctuation Pin-ups





Use paint or a felt marker to make punctuation marks on the clothespins as shown. Number the clothespins on the back. On 3 x 12 inch cardboard strips, write sentences that require the use of quotation marks. In place of all the punctuation marks in the sentences, leave space for a clothespin to fit.

Pin the appropriate clothespin on one of the strips so that the punctuation marks appear in the correct places. Turn the strips over. On the bottom of the card under each clothespin, copy the numeral that appears on the clothespin. Remove the clothespin and mark the other strips in like manner. The child chooses a sentence strip and pins the punctuation marks on it. He turns the strips over to see if the numerals on the clothespin match those printed below on the card. If they match he has punctuated the sentence correctly.

View Two

A new kind of Word Search puzzle - Look for the two-syllable words!

UN	TOR	UM	BAS	KET	KIN	SUS	SON
DIS	LESS	SIL	VER	TY	NAP	PECT	RE
CAR	AD	JECT	BE	TWEEN	TIL	TEM	TIM
TON	SUB	VANT	SER	PLEN	PER	ES	TION
ES	DAL	DOC	SUM	DIS	TANT	CAPE	PAR
DIAN	LUM	BER	NESS	MIT	ETE	ANT	TY
ATE	TIAL	HAR	CUS	PRE	TEND	BUR	DEN

Look up, down, sideways or diagonally, to find two-syllable words. Circle the words - then list them on a separate piece of paper.

There are 17 words in all. WATCH YOUR SPELLING! All the words must be spelled correctly.

Coping with the Cold

How's your thermal-I.Q.? Read the following questions and write the answer to each one (make a good guess if you're not sure). After reading these pages, go back and answer them again. What have you learned?

QUIZ

1. Which keeps you warmer - a fluffy blanket or a smooth, tightly woven blanket? Why?
2. Which cup will keep your cocoa hot longer: a fat, round cup; a tall, thick cup or a wide, shallow cup?
3. Why do Eskimos wear loose-fitting clothing?
4. Which is warmer: a mitten or a glove made of the same material?
5. Which will keep you warmer - a thin windbreaker over a fuzzy sweater or a heavy jacket with no sweater or lining?
6. Why do most houses have air spaces or attics between the the ceiling and the roof?
7. Why should you try to dry or change damp clothing quickly in cold weather?
8. How does it help you to curl up when you are cold?

WHAT IS.....

Shivering - If you are cold, but you aren't active, your muscles take over and warm themselves by shivering. In extremely cold air, shivering may save a person from freezing to death.

"Goose pimples" - In cold weather, tiny muscles make the hair stand up, thickening the furry layer on the skin. This situation helps furry animals to keep much warmer by producing more air spaces.

Evaporation - The use of heat to turn moisture into water vapor.

Sweating (Perspiration) - Moisture that comes onto the skin through glands in the body. In cold weather, activity or overdressing can cause a person to sweat. Body heat is then used up to evaporate this moisture. When you are no longer active this loss of body heat can cause you to become chilled.

WHAT FACTORS AFFECT HEAT LOSS?

Size - A small, warm object has less heat to lose than a large one. Which cools off faster: a piece of sliced turkey or a big roast turkey?

Shape - Heat escapes through the surface of an object. A long, thin shape has more surface than a short, compact shape. A pancake will lose heat faster than a muffin - a shallow soup bowl will lose heat faster than a mug.

Dampness - Evaporation will occur when surfaces are wet or damp. Evaporation requires heat; that heat will be taken from your body if your skin or clothing is damp.

Air Space - One of the poorest conductors of heat is quiet air. Wool materials help to keep the body warm. This is due to the air trapped in the wool fibers. Thermos bottles have two shells with air space in between. Houses in cold areas will often have double-layered glass windows with air spaces in betwee. Would a single layer of glass, double thickness, work just as well?

Activity - Your muscles are like furnaces. Ordinarily, a person's body muscles produce enough heat every hour to boil a quart of freezing-cold water. The more active you are, the more heat is produced. So, when you feel cold, you should keep moving and you will be warmer.

Location - Your loss of body heat can depend partly on what your body touches. A tile floor feels colder than a rug. Heat flows faster from your skin to a good heat conductor like tile or metal than to a poor conductor like cloth or wood.

SOME WAYS NATURE HELPS ANIMALS TO COPE WITH THE COLD

- Some animals, like woodchucks and bears, hibernate, or sleep, during the winter. Their lowered activity and food intake stored in their fat cells keeps them warm.

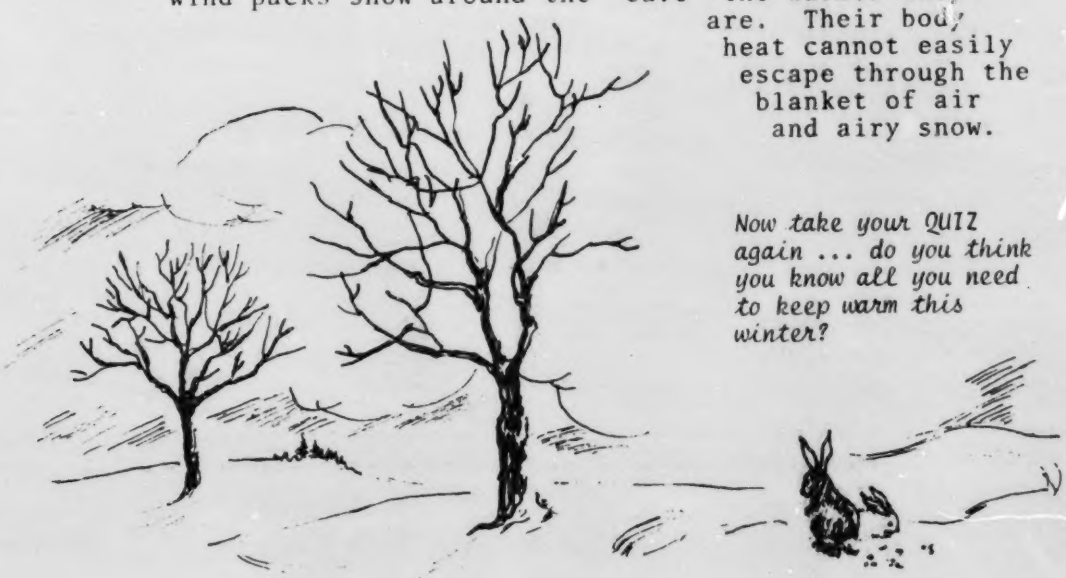
- Many animals are very active. Ducks can swim in very cold water because the paddling keeps their feet warm.

- Most animals who live in the cold regions have shorter and thicker legs, necks, ears and tails than those in warm regions.

- Animals - such as bears - that live in the cold north are larger than those of the same kind in the south. Although the larger animals have more surface area than a smaller animal, their overall size and weight are more important factors.

- The fur of animals provides many air spaces. Most animals can adapt this air space by fluffing out their fur or feathers or by the growing and shedding of winter and summer coats.

- Animals in the wild instinctively know how to build shelters of dry leaves and twigs or snow "caves" a little larger than their own bodies. The more the wind packs snow around the "cave" the warmer they are. Their body heat cannot easily escape through the blanket of air and airy snow.



Now take your QUIZ again ... do you think you know all you need to keep warm this winter?

Acrostics

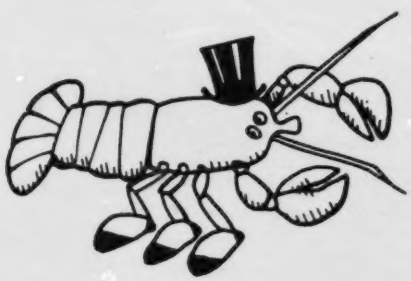
An ACROSTIC is a type of word puzzle in which the first letters of words are used to form other words. See how you can make and work your own acrostic puzzles.

Write the letters of your name in a column. Then write a sentence using those letters as the first letters of the words in the sentence.

Example:

D = Ducks
O = on the
N = Nile River
A = are
L = largely
D = dusty.

After you make an acrostic using your own name, try some using some of these words (or other words you and your friends may choose).



ZUCCHINI	JELLY BEAN
TELEPHONE	UMBRELLA
SHORTSTOP	ORANGUTAN
LOBSTER	FOOTBALL
FREEDOM	ALLIGATOR
LOYAL	DIAMOND
SPOOKY	TEACHER

CHALLENGE!

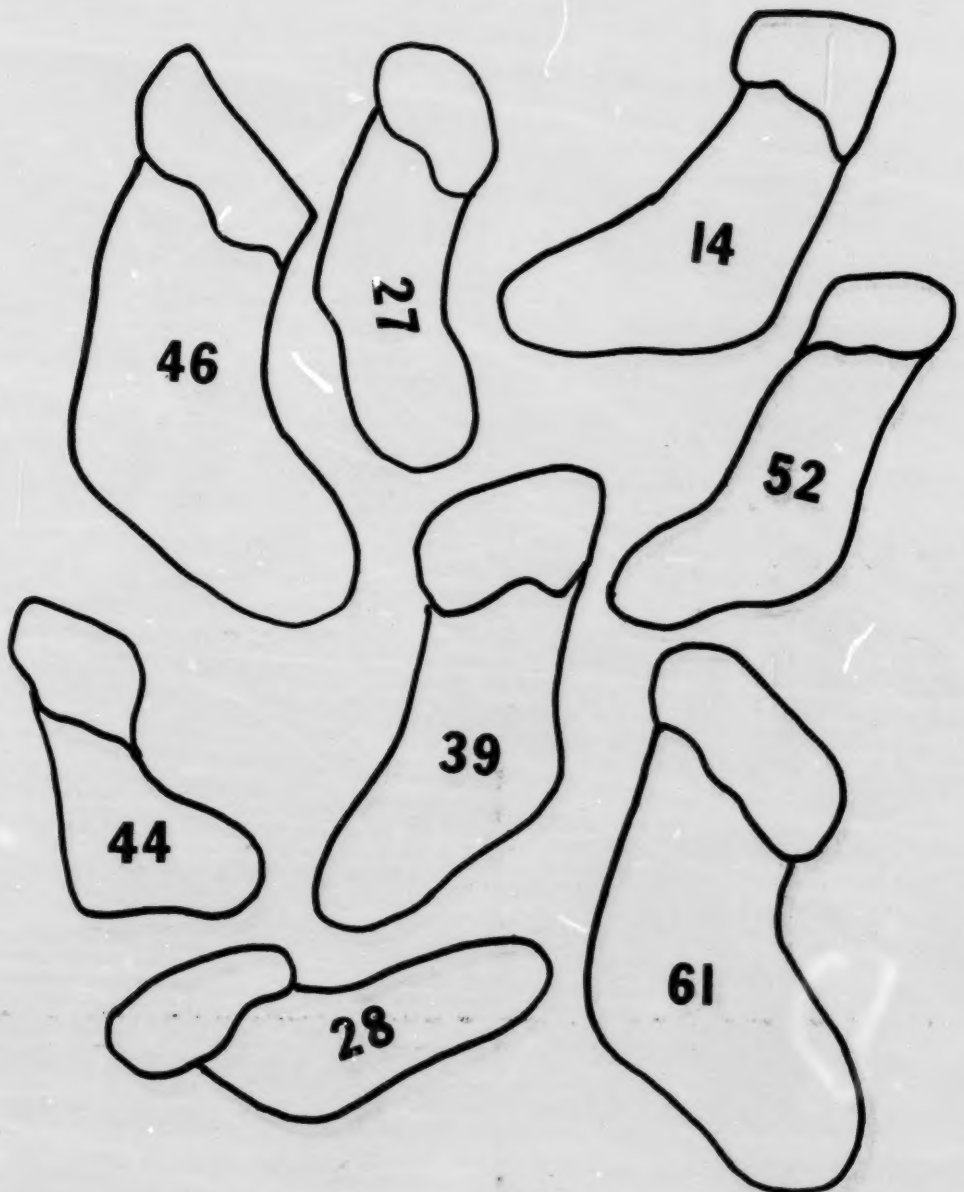
Select 3 or 4 related words: the names of your friends; ingredients in a fruit salad; brand names of cars or motorcycles - and write related sentences that will make a short story. Try to have the story tell something about the category of words you use.

Give it a try!

Can you arrange these eight stockings into <u>two</u> groups of four, so that the sum of each group is the same?

If at first you don't succeed....

You know what to do!



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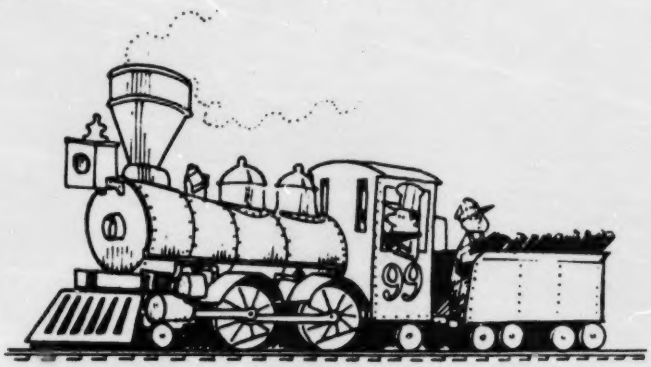
Home for the Holidays

No matter where anyone is, they seem to be headed somewhere else at Holiday time! Use the mileage chart below to answer the questions about travel between these North American cities.

DISTANCES BETWEEN CITIES (km)	
New York to Boston.....	340 km
Boston to Detroit.....	1138 km
Detroit to Chicago.....	433 km
Chicago to Denver.....	1638 km
Denver to St. Louis....	1389 km
St. Louis to Chicago...	468 km
Chicago to Toronto.....	878 km
Toronto to Montreal....	549 km



Give the total distance for each trip:

1. Denver to Chicago to Detroit _____
2. Montreal to Toronto to Chicago _____
3. Denver to St. Louis to Chicago
4. Chicago to Detroit to Boston to New York _____
5. Boston to Detroit to Chicago to Denver _____
6. Chicago to St. Louis to Denver to Chicago _____

Which distance is greater? How much greater?

7. Montreal to Toronto or Toronto to Chicago _____
8. Chicago to Denver or Denver to St. Louis _____
9. Denver to Chicago or Chicago to Toronto _____
10. St. Louis to Denver or Boston to Detroit _____
11. New York to Montreal or Boston to Toronto _____
12. Chicago to Detroit or St. Louis to Chicago _____

Where will you be travelling for the holidays?

What will be your total distance? *(Remember to give your answer in km.)* _____

DIRECTIONS:

To solve the problems below, you must first use the code to give you the proper numbers. Find the matching position in the code grid, then write that number in your problem.

Example:

$\boxed{29} + \boxed{23} - \boxed{44} = 8$

Next, solve the problem by doing what the sign tells you to do. Write your answer on the line after the equal sign.

66	18	73
35	23	44
76	51	29

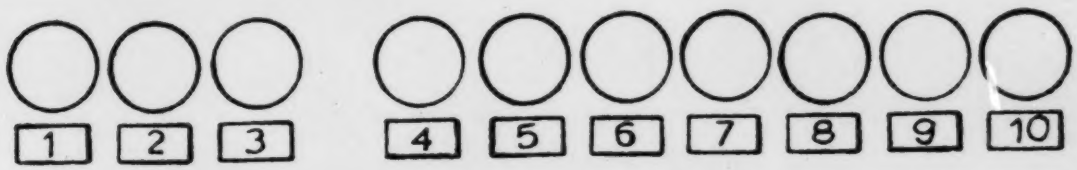
1. ☐ + ☐ - ☐ = _____
2. ☐ + ☐ - ☐ = _____
3. ☐ + ☐ - ☐ = _____
4. ☐ + ☐ - ☐ = _____
5. ☐ + ☐ - ☐ = _____
6. ☐ + ☐ - ☐ = _____
7. ☐ + ☐ - ☐ = _____
8. ☐ + ☐ - ☐ = _____

35

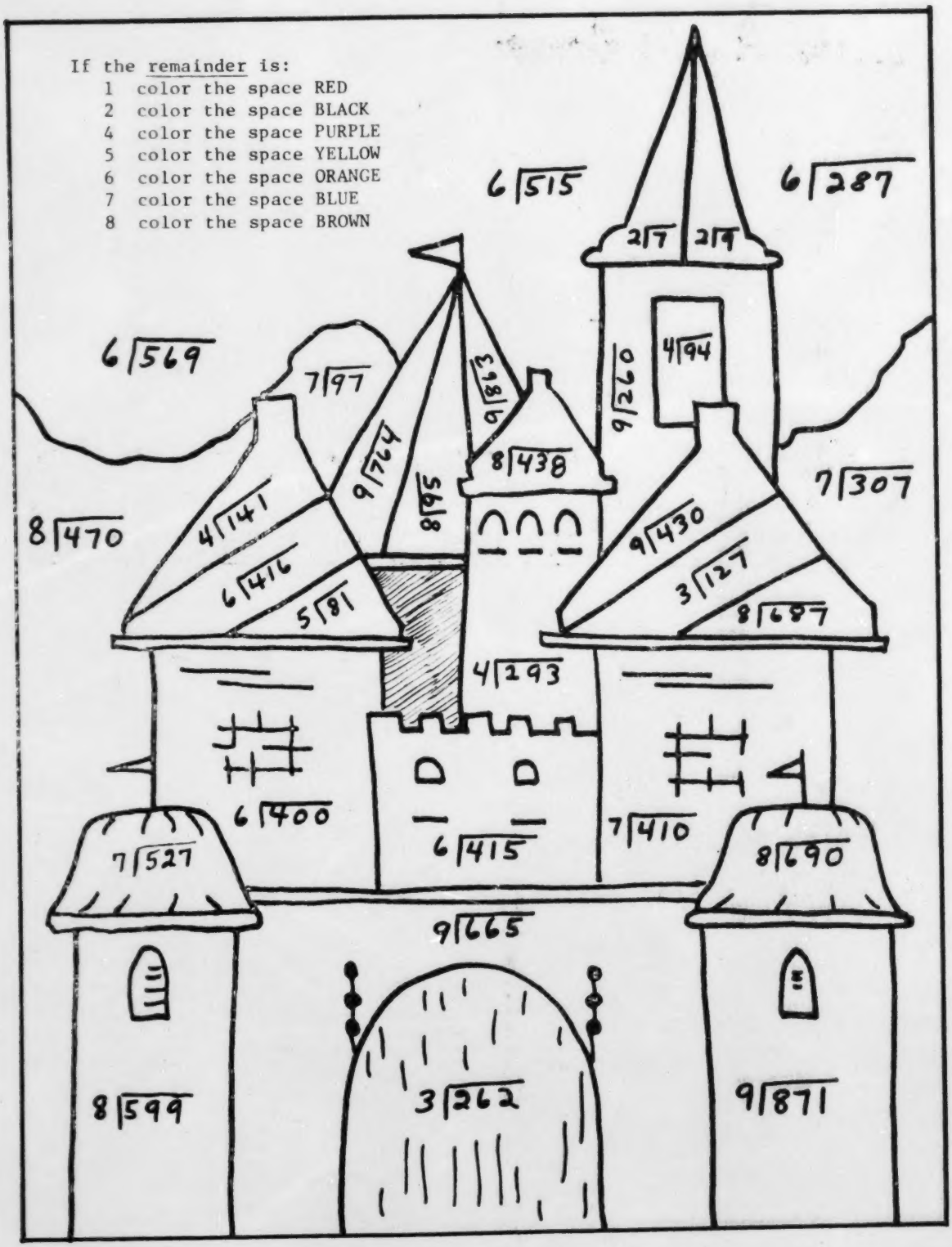
...the Riddle Corner

Read the phrases below. Decide whether the item(s) in the first phrase is less than < ; more than > ; or equal to = the item(s) in the second phrase. Circle the letter under the correct answer. When you have finished them all, write the letters in the spaces below.

WHICH SIDE OF A DOG HAS THE MOST HAIR?



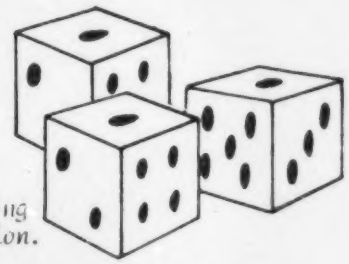
		<	>	=
1.	13 INCHES _____ 1 FOOT.	H	T	P
2.	3 DOZEN _____ 50.	H	R	L
3.	1 GALLON _____ 1 LITER	W	E	A
4.	20 DIMES _____ $2.50.	O	Y	U
5.	7 WEEKS _____ 45 DAYS.	M	U	F
6.	6½ POUNDS _____ 100 OUNCES.	E	T	O
7.	$14.00 _____ 1,400 PENNIES.	S	I	S
8.	68 MINUTES _____ 1 HOUR.	D	I	N
9.	1 KILOMETER _____ 1 MILE.	D	O	S
10.	5 FEET _____ 2 YARDS.	E	K	L



"CASTLES IN THE AIR"

Math Game for Skill...

Tri-Die



"Tri-Die" is a folder game using three dice and reinforcing skills in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

Inside the colorful, laminated manila folder is a number grid on one side and a score card on the other. Directions are written on the back of the folder. One advantage of laminating the folder is that scores may be written on it and wiped off for the next players. A reproduction of the number grid follows.

The older the student, the more able he/she is to manipulate the numbers, using more than simple addition or subtraction. For younger players, you may eliminate one die and restrict the play to the first three rows.

DIRECTIONS:

1. Throw 3 dice.
2. You may add, subtract, multiply, divide or any combination of these to equal one of the numbers on the chart.
3. Cross out the number. "X" counts one point.
4. If your "X" touches another "X", you may have that point, also, etc.

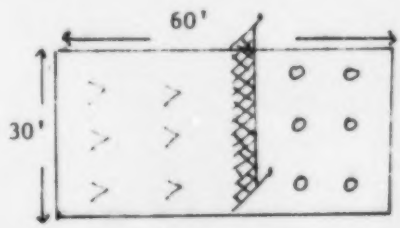
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140

"Tri Die" is from Shasta County Teachers' Quarterly.

Lead-up Games for Team Sports

All team sports in the junior high and high schools have their beginnings in the skills developed in the primary and intermediate grades. Before students are ready for team sports, they must have developed an adequate degree of proficiency in the basic skills.

The lead-up games help to build these important skills. Students will enjoy playing these games and, at the same time, will be improving their skills and knowledge through a well-rounded physical education program.



VOLLEYBALL

Net height: 3' - 6'

Name: ONE BOUNCE

Outcomes:
Physical Fitness: arm, shoulder, and leg development, agility
Motor Perception: directionality
Movement Skills: locomotion, reception, propulsion

Equipment: Playground ball or volleyball, net, and standards

Formation: Two teams, one on each side of the net

How to Play: The object of the game is to score 15 points. A point is scored for the throwing team when the ball bounces twice on the opposite side, or when a player on the opposite team tries to catch the ball on the fly and drops it. A point is scored for the receiving team when a player on the throwing team throws the ball out-of-bounds or into the net, causing it to strike the floor on his side.

A player on one team starts the game by throwing the ball over the net. The receiving team must catch the ball on the fly or before it has hit the floor the second time. After catching the ball on the fly or after one bounce, the player may not move, but must then throw the ball back over the net.

After a point is scored, the team scoring the point starts the game again.

Teaching Suggestions: Lower the height of the net for beginners. Encourage children to practice catching the ball on the bounce until they have the required competence. Give all children a chance to throw the ball to start a volley for point.

Variations: Allow two bounces.

VOLLEYBALL

Name: HIGH BALL

Outcomes:
Physical Fitness: arm and shoulder development, agility
Motor Perception: directionality
Movement Skills: reception, propulsion

Equipment: Volleyball or playground ball

Formation: Single circles, facing in; two or more equal groups

How to Play: The object of the game is to keep the ball in the air by batting or volleying it. Number the players in each group. On receiving the signal to play, No. 1 of each group sends the ball into the air by volleying it with the fingers of both hands. He tries to direct the ball to a member of his group. Passing is continued from player to player until one of the following errors is made:

1. A play strikes the ball using only one hand.
2. The ball is hit with the fist.
3. The ball falls to the ground or hits some object other than the hands of players.
4. The ball is handled twice in succession by the same player.

When an error is made, the next player of the group puts the ball into play as rapidly as possible.

Scoring: Each time the ball is successfully batted from player to player, a score of 1 point is made. The instant an error is made, that score is terminated. A new score begins with each renewal of play. A continuous match may be played by keeping the highest daily score of each group and totaling these scores each week or season.

Teaching Suggestions: Encourage the players to move about--to go to the ball and get directly under it for the hit. As skill is gained, have the ball sent higher into the air. Teach the children to use their fingertips to volley the ball.

Variations: (1) Have team keeping ball in play longest score a point.
(2) Set a number of points for game.

BASKETBALL

Name: FIVE (5) BASKETS

Outcomes: Physical Fitness
Development of shooting accuracy

Equipment: Basketballs

Formation: Six to eight students (squad) to a basket. Each squad has a ball. On a signal, they begin shooting for the basket. Each time a basket has been made, the squad yells out "one", "two". The first squad making 5 baskets is the winner. Each member shoots one shot and whether he misses or makes the basket, he recovers the ball, passes to the next in line and goes to the end of the line.

BASKETBALL

Name: ONE BASKET

Outcomes: Physical Fitness: arm, shoulder and leg development
Motor Perception: directionality, temporal projection
Movement Skills: locomotion, reception, and propulsion

Equipment: Basketballs

Formation: File

How to Play: The first player dribbles to the basket and shoots from underneath until he makes one basket. As soon as he does, he dribbles back to his team and gives the ball to the next player. The first team to make 25 baskets wins.

BASKETBALL

Name: TWENTY-FIVE THROWS

Outcomes: Physical Fitness: arm and shoulder development
Motor Perception: directionality
Movement Skills: reception and propulsion

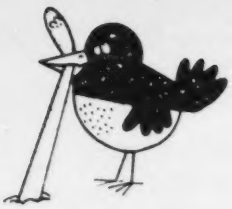
Equipment: Basketballs

Formation: Single circles, facing in

How to Play: Using the two-hand chest pass, players move the ball around the circle until 25 consecutive passes are caught. No one may pass to the person on either side of him. The team to complete 25 passes first is the winner.

Variations: Vary the types of passes used: chest, underhand, bounce, and hook.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL CLUSTERS



Agri-Business and Natural Resources

Do you enjoy planning, planting, and growing things; being outdoors; being with and caring for animals, or protecting and saving the things around them, including the prevention and/or repair of damage by man? This cluster includes those who produce, care for, and manufacture and/or sell the things related to plants and animals. It includes the removal of nature's riches from the earth and using the land to raise animals and crops

Some occupations in this area:

horticulture
crop farming
poultry & livestock
crop dusters
irrigation engineers
archaeologists
geologists
mining
landscaping
tree surgery
farm machinery
grain & seed production
fish & wildlife preserves
environmental engineers
veterinary

BUSINESS AND OFFICE

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to work in an office all day? Business is built on paper. The making and maintaining of records requires millions of work hours annually, and there is a wide variety of workers ranging from clerical jobs to those in management.

Some occupations in this area:

bookkeeper
computer operator
typist
broker
tax clerk
secretary
proofreader
claims clerk
receptionist
data processing
realtor
accountant
teller
systems analyst
underwriter
bank manager

- PROJECT CHOICE #76, A CAREER EDUCATION UNIT FOR GRADES 5 AND 6, OFFICE OF THE KERN COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, 5801 SUNDALE AVENUE, BAKERSFIELD, CA.

COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA

Getting information to people involves a multitude of jobs. Would you like working for the telephone company, a newspaper, a book publisher, or a radio or television company? This cluster conveys ideas of others to the public through verbal, pictorial, or electronic means.

Some occupations in this area:

Electronic
- telephone
- radio:
  - technicians
  - directors
  - newscasters
  - line inspector
- television
  - machinists
  - disc jockeys
  - camera operators
  - scenic designers
- movies
  - make-up artists
  - teleprompters
  - operators
  - telegraphers

Graphic
- books
- newspapers:
  - ad writers
  - illustrators
  - typesetters
  - compositor
  - binders
  - copy holders
  - engravers

Oral-Physical
- sports
- music
- entertainment
- drama:
  - designers
  - actors
  - poets
  - athletes.
- art
- musicians
- stage managers
- writers

CONSTRUCTION

Are you talented with your hands? Do you find satisfaction in building or making things? Everyone is interested in watching a building or a house go up. Construction also includes those who are concerned with the building and maintenance of bridges and highways.

Some occupations in this area:

- surveyors
- contractors
- designers
- architects
- hod carriers
- high & bridge engineers & technicians
- bricklayers
- electricians
- plumbers
- carpenters
- masons
- bulldozer operators
- sheet metal workers

HEALTH

People work in a variety of ways to assist in caring for and repairing the human body and mind. They include those who work directly or indirectly for those who are sick or hurt. They may be involved in research, laboratory work, or technological and practical assistance to those who deal directly with patients.

Some occupations in this area:

paramedics
lab technician
doctors
surgeons
dental technician
anesthesiologist
orderly
dietician
dentists
biochemists
mental hygienist
practical nurses
inhalation therapists
physical therapists
x-ray technicians

HOSPITALITY AND RECREATION

Leisure time is an important aspect of everyone's life. It requires the work of people who are involved in such areas as sports, crafts, travel, and motel operation.

Some occupations in this area:

motel and hotel operators
amusement parks
golf clubs & tennis courts
tour guides
boat builders
parks & recreation departments
hobbies & crafts
marina operators
swimming pool operators

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing occupations include those who are responsible for the production of goods upon which both society and the individual depend.

Some occupations in this area:

tool & die maker
supervisor
engineer
machine operator
autobody mechanic
solderer
safety director
test pilot
test driver
market analyst
welder
line production worker
research & development analyst
quality-control analyst
personnel manager
consumer research specialist

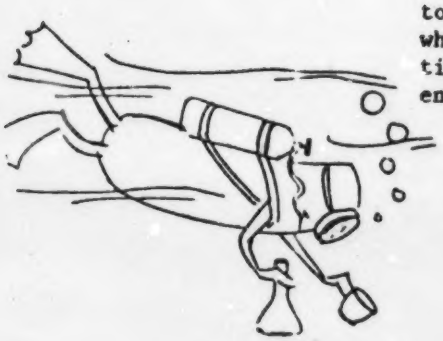
CONSUMER AND HOMEMAKING

Consumer needs, services provided to families, child care, producing fabrics and changing them to clothing and furnishings; all of these provide a number of unique jobs. This occupational cluster includes jobs with food, clothing and textiles, home furnishing, and families.

Some occupations in this area:

waitress/waiter	chef	caterer
butcher	baker	upholsterers
clerks	stock clerks	warehouse worker
clothing designer	furniture repair	sales person
cabinet maker	refinisher	grocer
		produce clerk

ENVIRONMENT



Ecology and conservation are vital issues in the world today. Environmental science occupations include those who provide the support, engineering, or research functions which permit maximum balance between man and his environment.

Some occupations in this area:

marine scientist	ecologist
conservation	reclamation
recycling	air, water & soil purification
space technology	

FINE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Creating, writing, performing, and studying are all part of this cluster. Jobs are with music, drama/theatre, dance, history, museums, arts, crafts, and language.

Some occupations in this area:

poet	musician	philospher
historian	author	physicist
choreographer	stage hands	director

MARINE SCIENCE

Marine science includes all jobs concerning the oceans and the plants, animals, and minerals in the oceans.

Some occupations in this area:

marine biologist
oil & mineral exploration
waterway engineering
marine agriculture
oceanography
mineralogist
scuba diving

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Marketing and distribution occupations include those who work to deliver goods and services to the consumer public. It includes buying, stocking, advertising, and selling goods to customers.

Some occupations in this area:

market analyst
shipping clerk
warehouse worker
clothing and furniture merchandiser
sales person
advertising
deliverer
traffic and transportation specialist

PERSONAL SERVICES

Our society relies on personal services everyday. These occupations include those who deal directly with the consumer to provide those unique services which add to consumer comfort, enjoyment, and well-being.

Some occupations in this area:

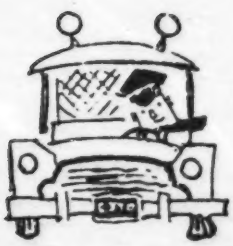
barber
cosmetologist
lifeguard
shoe repair
governesses
real estate
modeling
hairstyling
flight attendant
social director
housekeepers
daycare aide
sales person
tailor
undertaking
pet grooming, boarding & training
valets
gas station attendants
travel agents
photography

PUBLIC SERVICES

Public service personnel fill a vital need in our community. They provide instruction, guidance, and religious, legal and social benefits. They include employees of local, state, and federal governments, members of the armed forces, workers in protective services and education.

Some occupations in this area:

lawyer	judge	teacher
minister	counselor	warden
fire fighter	police officer	all "government" employees
caseworker	welfare worker	employment services
community aide	community planning	utilities
probation officer		military

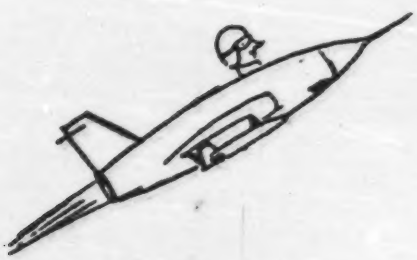


TRANSPORTATION

Transportation occupations include those who work in the two broad areas of passengers or freight. Most passenger service is provided by bus, plane, and rail. The movement of cargo involves a variety of jobs working with the airlines, railroads, aboard ship, on trucks or buses.

Some occupations in this area:

	pilots	radar operators	dock hand
	navigators	signal supervisor	duty clerks
	longshore workers	translators	truckers
shipping clerk		timekeepers	radar operators
winch operators	mechanics	bus drivers	dispatcher
air traffic controller	customs investigators	engineer	ticket agent
freight & claims agent			



MATCH THE WORKER WITH

THE CORRECT CLUSTER!

Nurse ——————→ Health Occupations

You do the rest.

You need:

1. pencil
2. paper

1. Hotel Worker	1. Agriculture
2. Bus Driver	2. Business and Office
3. Dental Assistant	3. Communication and Media
4. Secretary	4. Health
5. Police Officer	5. Personal Services
6. Farmer	6. Consumer and Homemaking
7. Cosmetologist	7. Construction
8. Ballet Dancer	8. Marketing and Distribution
9. Newspaper Reporter	9. Hospitality & Recreation
10. Drug Store Clerk	10. Fine Arts and Humanities
11. Bricklayer	11. Public Service
12. Chef	12. Transportation

To check your work, use your career cluster list.

IT'S A MATCH!

Match the worker with the correct cluster.

You need:

1. pencil
2. paper

1. Flight Attendant	1. Agriculture
2. Barber	2. Business and Office
3. Computer Programmer	3. Communication & Media
4. Tennis Instructor	4. Health
5. Veterinarian	5. Personal Service
6. Actor	6. Consumer & Homemaking
7. Carpenter	7. Construction
8. Restaurant Chef	8. Marketing/Distribution
9. X-ray Technician	9. Hospitality/Recreation
10. Librarian	10. Fine Arts & Humanities
11. Grocery Store Clerk	11. Public Service
12. Television Announcer	12. Transportation

To check your work, refer to the career cluster list.

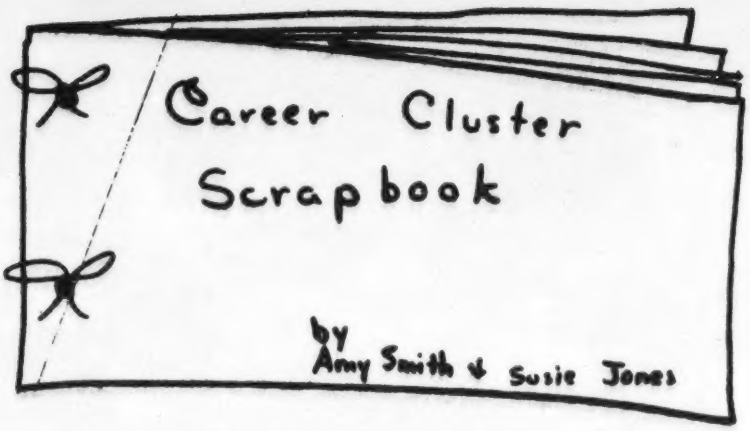
MAKE A CLUSTER TREE

You need:

1. Poster paper
2. felt pens

Choose a career cluster. Make a cluster tree and fill it with jobs belonging to that cluster.

MAKE A SCRAPBOOK



You need:

1. 17 pieces of poster paper
2. felt pens
3. magazines
4. newspapers
5. paste
6. scissors

1. Design an attractive cover.
2. Label 15 pages with one of the 15 career clusters on each.
3. Find and cut out:
   - -Advertisements.
   - -Pictures of workers.
   - -Pictures of equipment.
   - -Pictures of tools.
   - -Products.
   - -"Help wanted" ads.
4. Organize the material neatly on the appropriate page.
5. Paste the material in the scrapbook.

CONDUCT A SURVEY

MAKE A GRAPH

You need:

1. pencil
2. paper
3. a list of the 15 career clusters
4. graph paper or poster paper
5. felt pens

Survey all of your classmates to find out in which of the 15 career clusters their parents work.

Keep a record of how many parents work in each of the 15 clusters.

Use this information to make a colorful, neat graph for our room.

Note: remember that some jobs can fit into more than one cluster!

YOU NEED A BUSINESS CARD

GEORGE'S TREE SERVICE

"Time to see a professional? See us!"

148 Elm Street
Wood City, CA

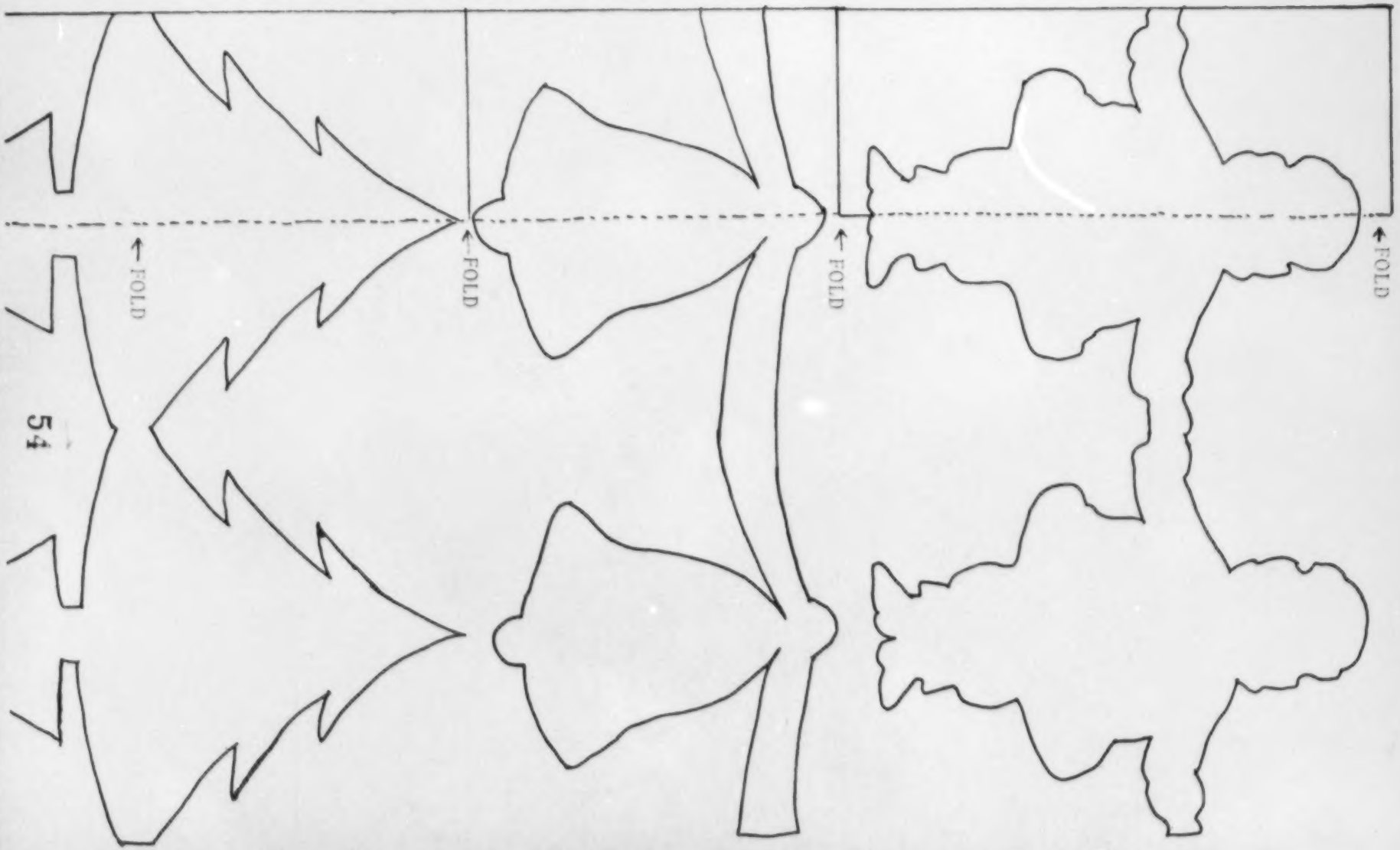
(216) 555-1212

You need:

1. a 3 x 5 card
2. felt pens
3. your artistic ability

Choose a career from the 15 career clusters.
Design and create a business card.
Be sure to include all the important information about yourself and your company.

Pleat paper strips and cut out designs to make



The common thread of all educational activities should be development of the ability to think. The skills involved in thinking do not come automatically or develop by themselves. The natural abilities possessed by children need training and development. Keeping this in mind, the activities in CLASSROOM IDEAS are organized within the five operations of the mind as defined in the research of Dr. J.P. Guilford and his structure of the intellect model. These operations are: cognition, memory, convergert production, divergent production and evaluation.

OPERATION/ACTIVITY	PAGE(S)
COGNITION	
Word search	1, 6, 13, 25
Historical events	2-3
Lincoln speeches	7
Comprehension	8-9
Graph-following directions	10-11
State maps	14, 16, 18
Syllables	15
Shapes	17
Dot-to-dot	19
Analogies	20
Spelling	21-23
Punctuation Activity	24
Science	26-28
Math	30-34
C.H.O.I.C.E. Activities	39-44
MEMORY	
Poetry	2-3
CONVERGENT PRODUCTION	
Crossword puzzle	12
Math	35
Team sports	36-38
C.H.O.I.C.E. Activities	45-46
DIVERGENT PRODUCTION	
Code	4
Creative writing	5
Acrostics	29
C.H.O.I.C.E. Activities	47-50